

SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The County and City

OF

WORCESTER

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WORCESTER :

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1855.

Committee of Visitors for 1855.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

PRESENTED AT THE

EPIPHANY QUARTER SESSIONS, JANUARY, 1855.

YOUR Committee have to report, that in pursuance of the Order made at the Easter County Sessions, held on the 3rd of April last, and a similar Order of the Town Council made soon afterwards, whereby they were empowered to enlarge the Asylum (which had been found inadequate in extent), and to erect a Chapel and Burial Ground, at a cost not exceeding £10,000, they proceeded, at their Meeting on the 10th day of April, to take the matter into further consideration, and caused the plans for the alteration of the Asylum, which were then ready, to be forwarded to the Commissioners in Lunacy for their inspection and approval, in the hope that that part of the work might be executed during the past summer and autumn.

On the 27th of April, the Commissioners returned the plans with the following letter to our Clerk :

“SIR,—The Commissioners in Lunacy have had under their consideration the plans for the proposed additions to the Worcester

County Lunatic Asylum, together with the memorandum by Mr. Knight, the Architect, which accompanied them, and I am directed to convey to you, for the information of the Committee of Visitors, the opinion of the Commissioners thereon, as follows :

“ The proposition to add a second story to the existing wing, called the Refractory Ward, appears to be free from objection ; and the plan of the internal arrangements convenient and judicious.

“ The Commissioners, however, think that there are many objections to the erection of the proposed new wing, the principal of which are, that it provides for the extension of a description of accommodation which it is always desirable to diminish, and which is, in fact, being gradually abandoned in Asylums throughout the country ; and, also, that the expense appears to be very large in proportion to the number of Patients to be accommodated.

“ On the above grounds, therefore, the Commissioners recommend for the consideration of the Visiting Justices, the propriety of limiting the additions to the erection of the proposed upper story on the existing Wards. Should this be carried out, the Commissioners further recommend that the proposed boarding round the walls of the Dormitories be omitted, as expensive and unnecessary.

“ In the event of the Committee of Visitors concurring in the views of the Commissioners, the Board will be prepared, when the detailed plans and estimates shall have been submitted to them, to recommend the same for the approval of the Secretary of State.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your obedient Servant,

“ R. W. S. LUTWIDGE,

“ Mr. Martin Curtler.”

“ Secretary.

Your Committee, at their Meeting on the 1st day of May following, resolved to adopt the recommendations of the Commissioners, and instructed Mr. Knight, the Architect, to make detailed drawings of the works, according to such recommendations, and to advertise for Tenders for the performance thereof.

Mr. Knight was also ordered to make out detailed drawings for Entrance Lodge (long since ordered, and for payment of which money was retained from former loans), Chapel, and Walls, and to forward the same for approval by the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Your Committee, with Mr. Knight's assistance, made an estimate, at the same time, of the cost of the additions and alterations of the Asylum according to the plan as amended, of the Chapel, and other works especially reported at the last Midsummer Sessions, and found that the whole could be executed at a cost not exceeding £6,000, and they accordingly informed the Clerk of the Peace of the County, and the Town Council of Worcester, that that sum only would be required, instead of £10,000; and the Court, at the same Sessions, ordered that your Committee should borrow the County's proportion of that sum, the Town Council also agreeing to borrow their proportion accordingly.

On the 11th of July, five Tenders were received for the New Buildings, Lodge and Walls; and Mr. Ganderton's, of Worcester, being £3,065, and the lowest, was accepted, it being agreed that the Patients should assist in digging clay for the bricks, which were to be made on the Asylum grounds.

In consequence of the state of confusion into which the Asylum was soon afterwards thrown, and hereafter adverted to, and other causes, much unavoidable delay took place, and your Committee found that it would be impolitic to attempt the alterations of the Buildings this year, and therefore extended

the time for the completion of the Works to the 1st of August next, except with respect to the Lodge, and Wall from thence to the Barn, which are now advancing to completion.

The rules for the government of the Asylum, and the officers and servants thereof, having been confirmed by the Secretary of State, and your Committee having also made their regulations under the advice of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the whole were printed prior to the month of June last.

At the meeting of your Committee in that month, Dr. Grahamsley reported that he had requested the Servants to sign such rules and regulations (as is usual in such cases), but that the female servants all refused to do so, and in a body gave him notice that they should leave the Asylum at the end of one month. Dr. Grahamsley, with much promptitude, supplied their places. His subsequent complaint against the Matron, his melancholy death, and the consequent confusion of the whole management and business of the Asylum, were all reported fully at Michaelmas last, and it is thought unnecessary more particularly to allude to those subjects in this Annual Report.

The County and City authorities were also fully informed in the last-mentioned Report of the provision made by your Committee for the management of the Establishment from the death of Dr. Grahamsley, on the 7th of August, to the appointment of Dr. Sherlock, on the 4th of September.

Although your Committee have already announced the fact of Dr. Sherlock's election, they think it due to him to state in

this Annual Report, that fifty-three gentlemen became Candidates for the office of Medical Superintendent, including many of considerable eminence and talent in their profession ; and that, after considering the whole of the testimonials, former occupation, and other matters in reference to each, Dr. Sherlock was unanimously elected. At the period of his election, Dr. Sherlock held the office of Principal Superintendent of the Perth Asylum, and had previously been a Superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, under Dr. Skae.

Your Committee have every reason to be satisfied with the appointment of Dr. Sherlock, who appears to them to be quite master in every respect of the duties he has undertaken ; he is very assiduous and constant in his attention to the Patients, Servants, and every matter connected with the Establishment, and evidently takes a deep interest in his work.

A new Matron has been engaged by Dr. Sherlock. She entered on her services on the 2nd of October ; and Dr. Sherlock states that she perfectly understands her business, and that he feels satisfied with the manner in which she discharges her duties.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy (Mr. Campbell and Mr. Turner) visited the Asylum on the 25th of September, and made the following entry in the Visitors' Book :

“ Since the last visit of the Commissioners to the Asylum, on the 25th October, 1853, 78 Patients have been admitted, 31 have been discharged, and 33 have died from various causes.

“ At present the Asylum contains 215 Patients, of whom 104 are males, and 111 are females. We have personally examined the whole of them, and found them generally quiet and orderly. Two females were in seclusion, but no one was under instrumental restraint, and we are informed that only one instance of such restraint has occurred since the opening of the Asylum.

“ The Patients are generally in a healthy state, and no epidemic disease prevails; 5 males and 9 females are under medical treatment, but not for bodily illness of a very serious character.

“ We understand that on an average 140 Patients attend at the Chapel on Sunday, and about 110 are present at the daily morning service.

“ From 60 to 70 men are employed on the land and in the Workshops, and nearly the same number of women occupy themselves in the Kitchen and Laundry and in household work.

“ We found the various Wards clean, well ventilated, and free from offensive odour, although we regret to learn that there has lately been a great scarcity of water. We would suggest, for the consideration of the Visiting Justices, the propriety of taking some means, without delay, to secure a regular and abundant supply of water, either by means of a ram from the brook or otherwise.

“ We recommend, also, that an increased and better supply of clothing should be provided, especially for the females;

“ That the dietary should be improved by the substitution of a solid meat dinner for one of the dinners now consisting of soup;

“ That additional furniture, &c., be placed in the Wards;

“ That an increased supply of books and periodicals of a light and entertaining character be provided; and that seats and sun-shades be placed in the several airing Courts.

“ The two front airing Courts would be materially improved by the removal of the division walls.

“ After the unfortunate death of Dr. Grahamsley, Dr. Foote, late of the Norfolk County Asylum, attended at this Asylum for some weeks, and on the 4th instant Dr. Sherlock was appointed Superintendent, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

“The proposed additions to the Wards are not yet commenced.

“The Asylum is evidently under judicious management, and in an improving state.

“M. CAMPBELL, } *Commissioners*
 “T. TURNER, } *in Lunacy.*”

Your Committee took that Report into their consideration at their Meeting on the 2nd of October, and wish to state that the very important subject of the Water Supply had constantly occupied their attention long before the 25th of September, as will appear by former Reports.

That the supply has been very inadequate to the requirements of the Establishment during the whole of the past dry summer; so much so, that the farm horses have been constantly engaged in hauling water from Cary's Brook, which, together with the water in the wells, has been found insufficient. This great deficiency is at once accounted for, to a large extent, by the very unusually dry season.

The construction of a ram at Cary's Brook had been abandoned long before the Commissioners recommended that plan to be resorted to, as well in consequence of the small supply that could thus be procured, and the bad quality of the water, as also the objections made by Landowners to have the water thus taken from the brook.

Finding that in the month of October a considerable increase of water arose in the wells, and having reason to believe that much more could be procured by sinking wells in another part of the grounds, your Committee determined on that course; and are gratified in being enabled to say that a

considerable supply of water was found there, which will be conveyed to the main well, and they hope that the whole will ultimately be found sufficient in quantity.

To guard, however, as much as may be against a future deficiency, your Committee contemplate the making of another tank of sufficient dimensions, with the existing ones, to contain all the rain water which may fall on the roof of the Buildings, and to devote such rain water to the purposes of washing and cooking.

As to the other matters contained in the remarks of the Commissioners, they have all had the attention of your Committee. Dr. Sherlock has made a Special Report on the subject of the Dietary, which has been altered according to his recommendations, and he considers that those alterations will be better for the Patients and not more expensive than the former Dietary.

The want of a full supply of clothing for the females was only of a temporary nature, and was caused entirely by the female servants all leaving the Establishment at once, the death of Dr. Grahamsley, and the consequent state of confusion everything was thrown into.

Your Committee regret to have to report that in the months of September and October several very severe cases of diarrhœa and cholera occurred at the Asylum, and many deaths happened in consequence; but, as this subject will doubtless be fully reported upon by Dr. Sherlock in his Annual Report, we abstain from special remarks upon it here.

Your Committee are happy to say that the whole of the Patients are now in their usual bodily health.

The present Servants of the Establishment have conducted themselves to the satisfaction of your Committee: there have been several changes of male attendants during the past year, but they require no special observation.

The Sub-Committee have visited the Asylum five times during the past year, and have, on each occasion, inspected the orders for admission, the medical certificates, and the various books required to be kept, also the whole of the Patients, and every part of the Asylum, so far as circumstances would permit, and their Reports show the satisfactory management of the whole on each occasion.

At the date of their last visit, on the 29th of November last, the total number of Patients was 215, of which 105 were males and 110 females.

Your Committee purposely abstain in this Report from any statement in reference to cures and deaths of Patients, because a full statement in reference to both will more properly be made by Dr. Sherlock in his Annual Report, which will be printed with this.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

T. G. CURTLER.

CHAIRMAN.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the Committee of Visitors of the County and City of
Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,—At the close of the year 1853 there remained in the Asylum 211 Patients, 102 males and 109 females. There have, during the year, been admitted into the Institution 88 Patients, 41 males and 47 females; making a total of 299 cases, which have been under treatment. Of this number 22 have been restored to society, recovered; 8 males and 14 females: 8 more or less improved in their mental condition have been taken in charge by their friends, or have been transferred to other Asylums, subsequent to the fixing of their settlements; and 51 Patients have died, 26 males and 25 females, leaving in the Asylum at the end of the year 1854, 218 Patients, 104 males and 114 females. The average number resident throughout the year was 216. The admissions of this year are 9 less than those of 1853, while the total number under treatment has risen from 275 to 299.

The cures are in the ratio of 25 per cent. calculated on the admissions, or 7.4 per cent. on the total number under treatment during the year—a very small proportion when examined by this latter test, but such as always prevails in Asylums for the insane, having a large number of chronic

cases resident. Most of the recoveries which are recorded have occurred out of those Patients admitted during the current year, and in whom the insanity was of more recent origin; and out of this class alone can recoveries, with few exceptions, be expected, on account of the length of time most of the resident cases have been afflicted. The character of the cases admitted also explains this result. No less than 23 cases presented such a combination of paralysis, epilepsy, or congenital malformation, with insanity, as to preclude all reasonable hope of a favourable termination to their seizures; 5 cases were so exhausted by their illness, and were subject to such grave bodily disease, as to survive their admission from one to three weeks; while in above 30 cases insanity had been present beyond the period when remedial measures are for the most part found to be productive of a recovery; taking into account these several conditions, the ratio of recoveries will bear comparison with what obtains in other Institutions not similarly circumstanced, and the same will probably continue to prevail here, until the accumulation of old cases in the County have been exhausted; and for several years a number of this class may be annually sent here according as they experience exacerbations of their malady in their present places of care and residence.

The importance of sending recent cases to be at once subjected to treatment in the Asylum cannot be too strongly urged *on all persons connected therewith* as the only reliable means of effecting their recovery. There still seems to be considerable prejudice in the minds of the public against this early proceeding; for, during the year, several cases have been admitted in such a state of debility, degradation, restraint, restlessness, and injury from the wounds and bruises inflicted on them, during their care and detention, in their excited state at their homes, as to lead to the conclusion that this

step is adopted as “the last resource,” and is looked upon by friends as tantamount to consigning their relatives to the grave: whereas, it should be borne in the minds of all, that Asylums are Hospitals for the medical treatment of diseased minds, in which only those appliances and means best calculated to minister to cure or improvement are employed, and that nothing repulsive nor inconsistent with the exercise of the highest philanthropy is ever practised.

The cases of five Lunatics admitted during the year upon warrants of the Secretary of State deserve attention, as, in the opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and of most Physicians of Asylums throughout the country, their presence acts prejudicially against the other inmates. Ordinary Asylums are not now constructed with such security as to afford that safety to these cases which their detention renders necessary, and their influence in a moral point of view is everything but beneficial to most of the others, who view with regret their being placed in a position with persons whose errors and history of crime they soon learn. That Patients should frequently speak of this, and object to such association, is not a matter of surprise; and it is to be desired that the State should provide separate accommodation for persons of this class, a project which has been already successfully tried in an Asylum for Ireland, near Dundrum. These observations apply to persons convicted of crimes, who, during their period of imprisonment, become insane, or have had the plea of insanity put forward on their trial, but not to those Lunatics who, not under proper care and control, may have committed some breach of the peace or other minor offence, against whose admission into a County Asylum no reasonable objection can be advanced.

The number of cases removed improved is small, viz., 5 males and 3 females, but it is conjectured that as the Asylum

becomes more fully developed in its resources, many cases of this description, not perfectly sane, but still with some intelligence and harmless, though eccentric and weak-minded, might be removed from the Institution and placed in other situations, where they may still be under some control and surveillance of friends or others. From having had considerable experience in the removal of such cases from Asylums in Scotland to Work-houses, your Superintendent is able to report that such places of all others seem to render the return of their insanity more certain, and to be followed by a deterioration of the great bulk who are ever removed thither, and this probably from the absence of most or all of those influences which are known to promote their recovery, such as suitable and open-air employment, sufficient food and clothing, cheerful and well-selected residence, agreeable associations, and a certain amount of discipline and regularity in the every-day occurrences of life. Perhaps the only available means calculated to insure these results would be the providing of such Establishments, which could be done, as also maintained at a much lower expense than Asylums, which require for their efficiency the possession and employment of all means, known to be advantageous for the recovery of the Insane.

A reference to the Table for the causes of death shows that 26 males and 25 females have died during the year, being in the ratio of 17 per cent. on the total number under treatment. This is a high rate of mortality, but the occurrence is in a great measure explained by what has been previously stated in reference to the admissions. Twelve Patients died from exhaustion, consequent on the decay of nature, or the result of long-continued mental and bodily disease; 7 died from apoplexy, a not unfrequent cause of death among the Insane; 14 died from some incurable forms of disease of the brain or

nervous centres, of which the largest number was due to general paralysis; 2 died from dysentery; 2 from diarrhœa; 5 from phthisis; 1 from chronic vomiting; and 8 from cholera. No Inquest has been held during the year on account of any sudden death or accident. Twenty-one of the above deaths were due to some disease of the brain or nervous centres; in fact, in such cases as pathology has shown the presence of actual physical disease in conjunction with the complication of insanity. General paralysis is essentially a disease of the Insane, in the early stages marked by high excitement and inordinate mental activity: the mind is filled with conceptions of the greatest brilliancy, and their wealth, power, and resources are immense; as the disease becomes less acute the sufferer sinks into a helpless state of fatuity, but the character of the delusions continues unchanged; convulsive attacks occur at intervals, the Patient is unable to perform the simplest office of life; the power of speech is greatly impaired, and while attempting to enunciate some grand speculation the Patient has been known to die miserably, from inability to swallow a morsel of food, placed in his mouth by some friendly hand. Sometimes they linger on for one or more years, and generally becoming very stout in person, they die comatose and perfectly helpless. The only other cause, to which special allusion may be necessary, is that of Cholera, which first showed itself in a doubtful form on the 9th October, a short time subsequent to its appearance in Worcester. Indeed, it is more than probable that the first germs of the poison were imported into the Asylum; and this was of easy explanation, as at that period many workmen, employed by contractors, were daily moving about in different parts of the Asylum, and all the early cases occurred amongst persons, the most likely to be thrown in contact with such parties. It is also worthy of remark that of

the 8 fatal cases, 6 of them occurred in persons living on the first or ground floor; and in the other 2 fatal cases the occurrence of any very slight cause would have been sufficient to have produced a fatal termination, as they were persons previously much reduced and fast approaching to dissolution. The number of attacks bearing the character of the epidemic was 35. Such means as experience has proved beneficial in arresting the progress of the disease, and in diminishing its virulence, were at once put into requisition; the Patients affected were separated from the others, and every attention was bestowed upon the ventilation of the Wards; various disinfectant agents were copiously employed throughout the house. The food of the Inmates was closely attended to, and a more solid diet at once furnished them. The strictest attention was also bestowed upon all the sewers and drains. It was with sincere gratitude that its departure was hailed, especially as its deadly effects were limited to such a small number of the Inmates. The last death occurred on 15th November, after which no case of the epidemic appeared, and the type of any illness, which occurred subsequently, was at once altogether changed from that which had previously been in the ascendant. Since this date the general health of the Patients has been excellent, and far above the previous standard; the only deaths which have occurred are due to the termination of the diseases of the brain, with which their insanity was complicated, and which is their usual course.

Upon mature consideration it was thought advisable that the dietary of the Patients should be rendered more ample, by affording them a larger amount of animal food, which, when reported upon to your Committee, was at once complied with. It has already materially assisted in raising the standard of health of the bulk of the Patients, and will certainly enable

them to withstand the action of influences, under which they would previously have succumbed, and will tend materially to diminish the average rate of mortality, and also to swell the number of cases likely to be benefited in their mental condition; for those insane are almost universally debilitated, and are only cured by measures, not depressing, but raising their stamina. In not a few instances, depending upon privations and debility, the increased comforts and regularity of an Asylum are of themselves sufficient to ensure a cure.

Table IV. illustrates the causes of the insanity in those cases where they could be ascertained. The physical causes were the most numerous, amongst which epilepsy, injury of the head, diseases of the brain, scrofula, and fevers, were the most prolific. Intemperance and an irregular mode of life is stated to have occasioned the attacks in 7 instances, or in about 8 per cent. of the whole cases. Of the moral causes, grief, anxiety, domestic trials, prostitution, and perverted ideas concerning religious truths, were the most common.

Table V. is intended to illustrate the suicidal tendency of the cases admitted. Most of the attempts have been made by persons suffering from melancholia, monomania of fear, and acute mania. During the year several of the Inmates have attempted their destruction by suspending or strangling themselves, and their desired purpose was set about in the most insidious manner. They were, however, all fortunately discovered before they had time to effect their purpose. The assistance of Patients has been of the greatest service in preventing the making of attempts by those persons harbouring this impulse, and also for detection when this had been yielded to.

Refusal of food and complete abstinence seemed for a time epidemic, and several cases occurred in whom all persuasion

failed to have any benefit or influence in inducing them to take sufficient nourishment for their sustenance. These cases for the most part require medical treatment for some derangement of a functional nature in some part of the alimentary canal, on the removal of which, the Patients often voluntarily take or ask for their meals. Cases, however, do occasionally occur when, for the sustaining of life, it is necessary that food should be administered in some form, and in these the plan of feeding through the nose by means of an elastic tube is the most easy of accomplishment. Assistance has also been derived in these cases from the use of chloroform, when the person often involuntarily swallows the necessary food without further trouble. It is necessary that the effects of the anæsthetic be closely watched, and not permitted to go too far, otherwise some accident might occur from the passage of the food down the trachea. One of these cases, an old man near 70 years of age, and long a useful assistant in his gallery, became much depressed in mind, and subject to extreme terror, to escape from which he constantly strove to make away with himself. Although for a time sustained by the exhibition of strong and nutritious food, his restlessness and profound despondency were such, as to depress his strength so much, that the occurrence of a diarrhœa put a period to his sufferings.

Table VI. shows the occupation of those admitted. Labourers and their wives are the most numerous class in the county likely to be sent to the Asylum, and accordingly we find these form about 25 per cent. of the total number received. Domestic servants are the next in frequency, who, from their position, anxieties, and misfortunes of life, are the most exposed to causes likely to produce an attack of insanity. The trades are represented by the admission of a few persons, but none in such a remarkable manner as to call for any separate notice.

The same general principles of treatment have been pursued during the year just ended, as have hitherto been in force in the Asylum; the same combination of medical and moral means are employed in their favour, the medical element having the preponderance in recent cases and in those suffering from complications, and the moral in chronic cases of insanity, whose standard of health is often of the average quality. On the admission of most cases medical treatment is necessary to correct the derangement of function present in organs, and more especially in those lately seized, to subdue and modify the intensity of the mental phenomena which are often present. Warm baths, a good nutritious diet, with some fermented liquor, are found of the greatest benefit in most cases; but some in addition require the use of sedatives and powerful exercise to induce sleep and repose, and to calm the morbid irritability of the nervous system. Another class of lunatics suffer from diseases of an exhausting or depressing character, and these, in addition to the bountiful supply of a good diet, require tonics, alteratives, stimulants, or counter irritants, for their successful treatment; while a third class of chronic lunatics generally enjoy moderate bodily health, and are not systematically under medical treatment; but in those cases, as in the former, the varied resources of the moral treatment of an Asylum form a most important point, and on their success and good management depend the comfort and tranquillity of the Inmates. This class enjoy an amount of happiness and personal comfort which is found unattainable by Lunatics living with their friends: the discipline of the Asylum moulds all insensibly, and flagrant peculiarities are repressed, though a sufficient latitude is allowed for the exercise of individual tastes and feeling.

It may be here proper to observe that the Asylum is conducted on the non-restraint system, and that no such means

of controlling a Patient are in existence in the House. One case, I have learned, has been restrained since the opening of the Asylum, in consequence, I believe, of the existence of some injury on the person of the Patient, which for its cure required rest and immobility. For similar purposes of a surgical or medical character I should not hesitate to apply such means as would enable me to treat any complication of this character in the most successful manner; but at the same time I am persuaded of the entire uselessness of personal restraint for other purposes, and think its application only permanently increases the irritability, destructiveness, and violence of those to whom it is applied, and generally has a degrading effect on the conduct and minds of every one connected with Asylums, where such means are habitually resorted to.

Seclusion has been found in the practice of this Asylum of considerable advantage as an adjuvant with other remedies, but used alone and indiscriminately it is open to great objection. It is of great service in the paroxysms of fury attendant on epileptic mania, and prevents the occurrence of many scenes of riot and disorder, which otherwise at these times would occur. It has also been found useful in cases of extreme irritability, where there exists morbid sensibility and loss of power to bear calmly any external impressions; and in such circumstances it serves to protect the Patient from any injurious influences. Patients who are much excited at intervals generally seek the retirement of their own rooms, where they remain unlocked in till the torrent of noise has passed away. The sufferers may, and do often, deplore their inability to arrest the occurrence of these temporary seizures, but they naturally desire to avoid displaying their weakness before the other Patients.

The late appointment of a Carpenter to the staff of

Attendants will be productive of much benefit, and enable many minor works of great importance to the well-being of the Asylum to be executed by him with the assistance of the Patients. It will also, in time, materially improve the comfort of many parts of the Building, by the construction of additional fittings and furniture; and the plant of a large Establishment such as this will be kept in a more perfect state of repair, which amongst a community like ours, if neglected, is soon destroyed or injured. Sufficient employment in this and in the other trades still exists, indeed far more than we can hope to accomplish for a considerable time. The works on the grounds are progressing favourably; in some situations they are advancing rapidly; levellings are being continued, and the roads for opening up the farm laid down. In this department we have also abundance of employment for all our Patients capable of such work. The various works were necessarily somewhat retarded during the recent changes, but it is hoped that most of them have now resumed their ordinary regularity, and not only that the necessary measures are in progress, but that much present benefit is conferred on all those thus occupied.

As an adjuvant to their bodily occupations, it has been attempted to extend somewhat the amount of mental exercise afforded to the Patients, whereby it is hoped that still further benefit will result to them. This is accomplished by a more free circulation of books of a light and instructive character, of which an additional supply has lately been added to our Library, and by more frequent meetings of the sexes for the purpose of amusement, whereby much self-control is called into action, and a greater hold taken of their minds, preventing the concentration of their thoughts, during a part of the day not necessarily occupied by labour, on subjects of a delusive

or morbid character. On the extent to which this is carried out depends in a great measure the success of an Asylum: Patients at home are averse to follow the advice or suggestions of their friends, and only occupy their thoughts on such subjects as are generally the most deranged and morbid. This is strikingly illustrated in cases where they have become tranquil under treatment, but perhaps on the visit of a friend past scenes and emotions are brought back to the recollection of the Patient so vividly as to renew the disease, and a torrent of incoherence and invective may burst out, where perhaps a curative, or at least beneficial, influence had been previously established. In the chronic cases the benefit to be derived from the visits of friends is material, and is never lost sight of in their treatment.

The accommodation which the Asylum has been able to afford to the County and City has hitherto kept a pretty uniform rate with the removals or deaths, and had an average rate of mortality prevailed during the year many of the cases now resident could not have been received for want of accommodation. At the present time there exists about five vacancies in the Institution. No case, of which your Superintendent is aware, has been as yet refused admission.

For some time, in consequence of the unusually dry season which prevailed, the supply of water provided to the House from the ground springs has been insufficient for the purposes intended. Other wells are now in course of preparation, which, with increased means of storeage for the rains of the wet season, are thought will be sufficient for the present number of Patients, excepting perhaps in a season of equally severe drought. Should it be found after the completion of the wells, now in progress, that the supply is materially increased, it is suggested most respectfully that the possibility of a similar

scarcity should for ever be prevented by increasing the quantity available to a considerable extent.

Your Superintendent has every reason to feel satisfied with the appointment of Miss Giddings to the office of Matron; who has shown every desire to co-operate in the carrying out of any measures thought to be beneficial, and who has been found to exercise much energy, perseverance, and prudence, in the daily discharge of her duties.

The several Officers and the whole body of the Attendants have, with few exceptions, carried out the views of your Superintendent with much diligence and kindness; and their prompt concurrence in all projects for the benefit of the Patients has been truly gratifying and deserving of every commendation. Your Superintendent refers to the Report of the Chaplain for information in his department, and regrets that his own brief residence at the Asylum has not enabled him to chronicle the events and the results of the past eventful year with that accuracy and minuteness which their importance demanded.

JAMES SHERLOCK.

*To the Committee of Visitors of the County and City of
Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,—In looking back at the past year, I see so little new to record, that, had it not been for other considerations, a reference to my last Report might have seemed almost sufficient. The same services have been kept up, followed by my usual visits to the Wards and Hospitals; and

the attendance at Chapel is as good as ever. What I then remarked on the unfitness of the present Chapel might be repeated now, and I hope and trust that in the ensuing spring the long-contemplated edifice may be begun in earnest.

That my office is duly appreciated by the Patients in general I have repeatedly the most satisfactory proofs. I am listened to with attention; I see so many joining heartily in the service; and my visits are almost invariably welcome. On no occasion since my appointment have I either suffered or witnessed the slightest act of violence. Yet during the past year there has been much to unsettle the Patients: the awful and lamented death of the Superintendent, the series of unpleasant events that led to that catastrophe, and the temporary confusion that followed it, all had their visible effects on the unfortunate Inmates. The great mortality, too, from Cholera and its kindred diseases, was calculated to excite and alarm over-sensitive minds. Indeed, Gentlemen, I think we have all reason to be thankful to Almighty God for the few untoward accidents that have occurred in this Institution during so critical a period of its history, and for the prospect now before us of harmony and steady improvement in all departments under its present Superintendent.

It must not, however, be forgotten, that the internal improvement of Asylums, both temporally and spiritually, depends very much on the state and progress of external feeling toward them. Without a lively and progressive interest in such Institutions on the part of the Public, they must necessarily either stand still or deteriorate. There is, moreover, a natural tendency in our minds to rest on what has been done, and to think that, because a noble Asylum has been built, the Insane of this County and City have been once and for ever provided for. I need not here enlarge

on the evils that might be expected to result from such a persuasion. I must, however, be permitted to say that much good might reasonably flow from an increased interest in the Insane of this County and City among those who contribute to their support in your Asylum. To contribute towards their support is all very well, but it is not a voluntary act: the law compels it. What we want is a lively personal interest in the Insane, such as all charitable people have in the poor and sick of their parish, not only before but after their removal hither. This feeling would naturally lead to more frequent visits to the Asylum, not merely by formal parish deputations, but by relations and friends of the Patients, by former employers and benefactors, and especially by the Clergy of the different parishes under whose pastoral care they were once placed. Such a continuation of the ties of nature and society, regulated of course by a wise discretion on the part of the Superintendent, could not fail, I think, in cheering the sad lot of some of the poor forsaken creatures here, who have often spoken to me with affection of their homes, their masters, and their ministers, to show that they still cling to old connexions, and that they do not forget, though they are themselves forgotten. That such intercourse might also be maintained with safety, and much spiritual advantage to ourselves, my own experience convinces me. With ordinary caution, no danger is to be apprehended by visitors from the Patients of a well-regulated Asylum; and if a Christian's visits to his sick brethren are commonly blessed to himself,—if “to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction” be as well an aid, as an evidence, of true religion,—there can be no doubt that a greater blessing may be expected to light on those who devote themselves to the alleviation of a greater woe than bodily sickness, a more desolate helplessness than that of the orphan or the widow.

I would, therefore, urge this duty upon every Christian family of this County—the duty of a personal interest in the Inmates of your Asylum. If this duty be acknowledged, if the case of the Insane be once accorded a place in the hearts of Christians commensurate with its importance, I have no doubt that many ways will suggest themselves of benefiting the objects of their sympathy; and that the improvements of late years in the treatment of insanity, great as they have been, may yet be thrown into the shade by the improvements of years to come.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I would commend the case of our Insane Fellow Christians to the prayers of every Christian congregation in this County, in the hope that, when they offer their united supplications in behalf of those “who are any ways afflicted, in *mind*, body, or estate,” they may have especial regard to the “broken vessels” confined in this Asylum.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

EDWARD HORTON,

CHAPLAIN.

TABLE I.—*General Results of the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1853 ...	102	109	211
Admitted during the year 1854 ...	41	47	88
Total number under treatment ...	143	156	299
Discharged ... M. F. T. 13 17—30			
Of whom were Cured ... M. F. T. 8 14—22			
Improved ... 5 3—8			
Died ... 26 25—51	39	42	81
Number of Inmates at close of 1854 ...	104	114	218
Average number resident during the year, 216.			

TABLE II.—*Form of Disease in those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	13	12	25
„ Chronic	1	5	6
„ Puerperal	0	2	2
„ with Epilepsy	3	5	8
„ „ General Paralysis	4	0	4
Dementia	4	5	9
„ Senile	1	0	1
„ with Epilepsy	2	4	6
„ „ General Paralysis	1	0	1
Melancholia	4	7	11
Monomania of Suspicion	1	0	1
„ Superstition	0	1	1
„ Fear	4	2	6
„ Witchcraft	0	1	1
„ Pride	0	2	2
Amentia with Epilepsy	3	1	4
Total	41	47	88

TABLE III.—*Duration of Disease in those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	14	13	27
„ 3 „	5	9	14
From 6 to 12	3	5	8
Over 1 year	5	4	9
„ 2 „	3	3	6
„ 3 „	0	1	1
„ 5 „	0	1	1
„ 6 „	1	0	1
„ 7 „	0	2	2
„ 10 „	1	1	2
For several years	5	2	7
Idiots	3	1	4
Unknown	1	5	6
Total	41	47	88

TABLE IV.—*Assigned Causes of Disease in those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety about Property	2	1	3
Disappointment in Love	1	1	2
Jealousy	1	2	3
Domestic Troubles	1	2	3
Desertion of Husband	0	1	1
Religious Fanaticism	0	3	3
Grief	1	0	1
„ at Death of Wife	1	0	1
„ „ Child	0	1	1
„ „ Father	0	1	1
Prostitution and Dissipation	0	2	2
Irregular Habits and Poverty	1	2	3
Intemperance	4	0	4
Lactation—excessive	0	1	1
Childbirth	0	2	2
Epilepsy and Congenital Malformation	7	5	12
Exposure to Cold	1	0	1
Injury of Head by Falls	1	1	2
Disease of Brain or its Vessels	4	0	4
Intestinal Irritation (Tœnia)	0	1	1
Over Exertion of Body	1	1	2
Scrofula	0	1	1
Cessation of Hæmorrhage and Heal- } ing of Ulcer... .. }	1	1	2
Fever	1	0	1
Small Pox	0	1	1
Bad Health	0	1	1
Unknown	13	16	29
	41	47	88
Hereditary predisposition ascertained } to exist in }	4	8	12

TABLE V.—*Illustrative of Suicidal Tendency in those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Suicide	10	7	17
Have meditated Suicide	5	8	13
Total	15	15	30
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania, Acute	3	1	4
„ General Paralysis	1	0	1
Dementia	0	1	1
Melancholia	2	3	5
Monomania, Suspicion	1	0	1
„ Fear	3	2	5
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania, Acute	3	4	7
„ Epilepsy	0	1	1
Dementia	0	1	1
Melancholia	1	2	3
Monomania, Fear	1	0	1
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>			
Hanging	2	1	3
Cutting Throat	2	3	5
Drowning	5	1	6
Precipitation	1	0	1
Strangulation	0	1	1
Unknown	0	1	1

TABLE VI.—*Occupations of those admitted.*

					Males.	Females.	Totals.
Labourer, and Wives of	...	...			14	14	28
Domestic Servants	...	...	...		0	14	14
Currier ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Needle Stamper and Sorter	...	...			1	1	2
Boatmen	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Soldier	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Chair-maker	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Pedlars ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Schoolmaster	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Marine Store Dealer	...	...	...		1	0	1
Farmer	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Saddler	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Nail-makers	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Smiths ...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Hay Trusser	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Gloveresses	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Carpet Weaver	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Lace-maker	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Poulteress	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Nurse ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Washerwomen	...	...	...		0	2	2
Household Duties	...	...	...		0	3	3
Mason's Wife	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
None ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Unknown	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Total	...	...	...	...	41	47	88

TABLE VII.—*Showing the Condition of those admitted
in reference to Education.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fair Education	4	1	5
Can Read and Write	17	8	25
Can Read	9	26	35
Can neither Read nor Write	11	8	19
Unknown	0	4	4
Total	41	47	88

TABLE VIII.—*Showing the Social Condition of those
admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	16	22	38
Single	17	19	36
Widowers and Widows	7	6	13
Unknown	1	0	1
Total	41	47	88

TABLE IX.—*Duration of Disease previous to Admission
in those Discharged Cured.*

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...			4	8	12
" 3 "	...	...	...			0	3	3
" 6 "	...	...	...			0	1	1
" 9 "	...	...	...			1	0	1
" 1 year ...	...	...	...			1	0	1
" 3 " ...	...	...	...			1	0	1
" 4 " ...	...	...	...			1	0	1
" 5 " ...	...	...	...			0	1	1
" 10 " ...	...	...	...			0	1	1
Total ...	...	...	...			8	14	22

TABLE X.—*Ages of those Admitted and Discharged
Cured.*

				ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED CURED.		
				Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Below 10	...	...		1	0	1	0	0	0
From 10 to 20	...	...		5	6	11	0	0	0
" 20 to 30	...	...		10	10	20	2	5	7
" 30 to 40	...	...		5	7	12	0	2	2
" 40 to 50	...	...		9	12	21	3	4	7
" 50 to 60	...	...		7	7	14	3	1	4
" 60 to 70	...	...		3	1	4	0	2	2
" 70 to 80	...	...		1	4	5	0	0	0
Total ...	...	...		41	47	88	8	14	22

TABLE XI.—*Period of Residence of those Discharged Cured and Improved.*

				CURED.			IMPROVED.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 months	...			0	3	3	1	0	1
„ 3	„	...		1	2	3	0	0	0
„ 4	„	...		2	1	3	1	0	1
„ 5	„	...		1	2	3	1	1	2
„ 6	„	...		0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 7	„	...		0	1	1	0	0	0
„ 8	„	...		0	2	2	0	1	1
„ 12	„	...		1	1	2	1	0	1
„ 14	„	...		0	1	1	0	0	0
„ 18	„	...		0	1	1	0	0	0
„ 19	„	...		1	0	1	0	0	0
„ 20	„	...		1	0	1	0	0	0
„ 22	„	...		1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	...			8	14	22	5	3	8

TABLE XII.—*Form of Disease in those Discharged Cured.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	...	...	...		2	6	8
„ Chronic	...	...	...		0	2	2
„ Puerperal	...	...	...		0	1	1
„ Epilepsy	...	...	...		0	1	1
Dementia	...	...	...		2	1	3
„ Epilepsy	...	...	...		0	1	1
Melancholia	...	...	...		2	2	4
Monomania of Suspicion	...	...	...		2	0	2
Total	...	...	...		8	14	22

TABLE XIII.—*Causes of Death.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis	10	2	12
Paralysis	0	1	1
Epilepsy	0	1	1
Apoplexy	6	1	7
Exhaustion from Mania, Bed-sores, &c.	3	3	6
Old Age	1	3	4
Chronic Vomiting	0	1	1
Marasmus	1	1	2
Diarrhœa	1	1	2
Dysentery	1	1	2
Phthisis	1	4	5
Cholera	2	6	8
Total	26	25	51

TABLE XIV.—*Ages of Patients deceased.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 20 to 30 years of age	3	3	6
„ 30 to 40 „	6	5	11
„ 40 to 50 „	10	7	17
„ 50 to 60 „	2	3	5
„ 60 to 70 „	2	3	5
„ 70 to 80 „	3	2	5
„ 80 to 90 „	0	2	2
Total	26	25	51

TABLE XV.—*Period of Residence of those deceased.*

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 week ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 2 " ...	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 3 " ...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 1 month ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 2 " ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 3 " ...	...	...	...	3	0	3
" 4 " ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 5 " ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 6 " ...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" 7 " ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 8 " ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 10 " ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 1 year ...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 1 year and 6 months ...	...	...	...	5	3	8
" 2 years ...	...	...	...	7	13	20
Total ...	...	...	...	26	25	51

TABLE XVI.—*Duration of Disease previous to admission in those deceased.*

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month ...	...	...	...	4	4	8
" 3 " ...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" 6 " ...	...	...	...	3	3	6
" 9 " ...	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 1 year ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 2 " ...	...	...	...	4	2	6
" 3 " ...	...	...	...	3	2	5
" 4 " ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 5 " ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 7 " ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 11 " ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 18 " ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 20 " ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 30 " ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unknown ...	...	...	...	5	6	11
Total ...	...	...	...	26	25	51

TABLE XVII.—*Showing the Form of Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1854.*

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute ...	...	...	...	5	6	11
„ Chronic ...	...	...	...	2	4	6
„ Recurrent ...	...	...	...	3	3	6
„ Puerperal ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	6	4	10
General Paralysis ...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Dementia ...	...	...	...	11	12	23
„ Advanced (fatuity) ...	...	...	...	33	45	78
„ Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	10	13	23
„ Paralysis ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Melancholia ...	...	...	...	5	8	13
Monomania of Pride ...	...	...	...	1	5	6
„ Suspicion ...	...	...	...	7	2	9
„ Superstition ...	...	...	...	2	1	3
„ Witchcraft ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ Fear ...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Amentia ...	...	...	...	3	1	4
„ Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Total ...	...	...	...	104	114	218

TABLE XVIII.—*Showing Duration of Disease in those remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1854.*

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months	...	...	...	2	3	5
„ 6 „	...	...	...	3	5	8
„ 9 „	...	...	...	1	6	7
„ 1 year	...	...	...	9	5	14
„ 2 „	...	...	...	16	15	31
„ 3 „	...	...	...	8	3	11
„ 4 „	...	...	...	10	7	17
„ 5 „	...	...	...	7	7	14
From 5 to 10 years	...	...	...	14	33	47
„ 10 to 15 „	...	...	...	10	13	23
„ 15 to 20 „	...	...	...	8	6	14
„ 20 to 25 „	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 25 to 30 „	...	...	...	0	3	3
„ 30 to 35 „	...	...	...	1	0	1
Under 45 years	...	...	...	0	1	1
Congenital	...	...	...	7	5	12
Unknown	...	...	...	7	1	8
Total	...	...	...	104	114	218

*Matron's Return of Female Patients Employed during the
year ending December 31, 1854.*

Occupation at which Employed.							No. of Days.
Sewing	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,488
Knitting	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,537
Bonnet Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gloves	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,988
Ironing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,586
Assisting Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,722
„ Housemaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
„ Kitchenmaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	806
„ Gardeners	...	...	...	...	...	...	379
Total number of Days							19,623
Weekly Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	379
Daily	„	...	...	...	...	...	63

*Head Attendant's Return of Patients Employed from the
1st January to December 31st, 1854.*

How Employed.							No. of Days.
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,192
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	977
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	...	530
Smiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	632
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Masons	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	309
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
Glaziers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Glovers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Assisting Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,335
„ Gardeners	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,599
Hair Pickers	...	...	...	...	...	...	914
Total number of Days							19,176
Weekly Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	369
Daily	„	...	...	...	...	...	61

*Unions Chargeable for the Patients remaining on 31st
December, 1854.*

Chargeable to					Males.	Females.	Total.
Worcester Union	...	...	...	...	16	25	41
Kidderminster ditto	...	...	...	...	16	12	28
Dudley ditto	...	...	...	...	6	13	19
Droitwich ditto	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
Upton-on-Severn ditto	...	...	...	...	6	10	16
Pershore ditto	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
Bromsgrove ditto	...	...	...	...	6	9	15
King's Norton ditto	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
Stourbridge ditto	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
Evesham ditto	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Martley ditto	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
County of Worcester	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Westbromwich Union	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Alcester ditto	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Tenbury ditto	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Shipston-on-Stour ditto	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Solihull ditto	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Ledbury ditto	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Tewkesbury ditto	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Cleobury Mortimer ditto	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total	...	...	...	...	104	114	218

*Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Patients, from
1st January to 31st December, 1854.*

			Made.	Repaired.
Tailor's Shop	...	Coats	160	74
"	"	Vests	171	51
"	"	Trousers.....	176	142
"	"	Caps	79	0
"	"	Canvas Stretchers	64	0
"	"	Hair Mattresses	19	11
"	"	Seaweed ditto.....	27	0
"	"	Bolsters	14	14
Shoemaker's Shop		Boots	29 Pairs	60 Pairs
"	"	Shoes	9 Pairs	49 Pairs
"	"	Slippers	161 Pairs	50 Pairs
"	"	Laces	12½ Doz.	0
Engineer's Shop...		Iron Harrows for Farm.....	1 Pair	Pumps, Locks,
"	"	Iron Plough	1	Pipes, Baths,
"	"	Iron Bedsteads	30	Shower Baths,
"	"	Fitting-up Pumps	2	Cisterns, Keys,
"	"	The entire Ironwork for New Farm Buildings ...	0	Water Closets,
"	"	Child's Iron Crib for Nursery	1	Farm Imple-
"	"	Fitting-up Lamps	2	ments,
"	"	The entire Gas Fittings for New Farm Buildings ...	0	Water Taps,
"	"	New Iron Barrow for Gas- works.....	1	Gas Fittings,
"	"	Fitting-up Pump and Large Cistern, for supplying Boilers	1	Heating Appa- ratus, &c. &c. &c.
Carpenter's Shop		Bookcase for Stewards' Office	1	General Repair
"	"	Recess for Head Attendant's Room	1	in House,
"	"	Tables for Attendants' Rooms	12	Laundry,
"	"	Easy Chairs for Hospitals, &c.	5	and
"	"	Babies' Chairs	2	Offices.
"	"	Garden Frames	2	
"	"	Rollers for Towels (Bath- rooms)	12	
"	"	Seats for Shoemakers' Shop	4	
"	"	Fitting-up New Water Closets	10	
"	"	Ditto New Cisterns	6	
"	"	Posts and Railings for Farm	410 Yards	

*Matron's Return of Work by Females, from 1st January
to 31st December, 1854.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Shirts	60	909
Flannel Shirts	46	80
Flannel Drawers	30	48
Stockings	36 Pairs	1,610 Pairs
Handkerchiefs	207	0
Neckerchiefs	168	0
Female Dresses	134	400
Petticoats	9	200
Chemises	187	480
Ditto Flannel	36	48
Caps	100	124
Aprons	100	120
Pinafores	76	80
Stays	60	40
Pillow Cases	85	80
Bed Ticks	66	24
Sheets	70 Pairs	161 Pairs
Dusters	86	0
Pudding Cloths	59	0
Towels	118	0
Window Blinds	18	0
Shrouds	12	0
Blankets	0	60 Pairs
Boots and Slippers Bound ...	170	0

Salaries and Wages.

							£
†Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
*Chaplain	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
*Clerk to Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
†Clerk and Steward	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
†Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Head Male Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Attendant Male Shoemaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ditto „ Mason	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Ditto „ Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ditto „ Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Three Male Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Two „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Four Female Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Two „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
One „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cook	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Head Laundress	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
First Laundry-maid	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Second „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
House-maid	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Kitchen-maid	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Gardener	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Baker and Brewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Stoker	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Farm Servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Groom	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
*Cowman	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

Without a mark, have Board, Lodging, and Washing.

* Non-resident.

† Have Furnished House, Gas, Fire, and Vegetables.

*Income from the various Unions and Parishes for the four
Quarters and the Year ending 1854.*

Unions.	Quarter ending March 31st.			Quarter ending June 30th.			Quarter ending Sep. 30th.			Quarter ending Dec. 31st.			Total.		
	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.
Worcester	268	10	1	258	5	3	228	2	3	231	9	7	986	7	2
Kidderminster..	186	13	7	205	3	1	190	4	0	179	6	0	761	6	8
Dudley	123	14	3	124	11	7	118	5	5	124	15	4	491	6	7
Upton - on - Severn	113	15	11	126	14	1	128	6	9	111	18	4	480	15	1
Droitwich	131	4	2	118	18	5	135	5	3	116	18	2	502	6	1
Stourbridge.....	49	5	3	39	8	1	48	12	2	62	9	1	199	14	7
Pershore	90	3	4	103	17	3	102	11	4	96	12	11	393	4	10
Martley	74	7	9	26	1	2	59	17	9	54	12	1	214	18	9
Bromsgrove	81	17	8	98	17	4	105	2	10	97	8	7	383	6	5
Evesham	32	2	6	60	10	8	47	13	7	54	6	4	194	13	1
West Bromwich	32	13	11	44	2	4	45	19	4	43	2	2	165	17	9
Ledbury	12	17	0	12	19	10	13	2	8	11	4	2	50	3	8
Tenbury	6	8	6	14	8	5	19	14	0	19	14	0	60	4	11
Shipston - on - Stour	19	5	6	17	17	8	19	14	0	19	14	0	76	11	2
Alcester	25	14	0	25	19	8	32	3	10	30	11	0	114	8	6
King's Norton...	70	13	6	84	6	1	89	8	8	91	18	8	336	6	11
Cleobury Mor- timer	6	8	6	6	9	11	4	5	9	22	18	1	40	2	3
Tewkesbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	20	12	7	20	15	5
Solihull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	9	5	12	9
County of Wor- cester	31	12	4	9	17	4	28	9	7	37	10	11	107	10	2
Liverpool Parish	9	0	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	6
Seisdon Union...	0	0	0	24	14	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	32	14	0
Kington Union..	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Clun Union.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	17	0	0	0	0	9	17	0
Chipping Nor- ton Union...	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Bridgnorth Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	6	3	14	6
Birmingham Parish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Totals.....	1,366	7	10	1,428	2	8	1,438	19	0	1,438	11	3	5,672	0	9

COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER
Income and Expenditure

Hheads of Income.	INCOME FOR THE QUARTER ENDING										Total Y		
	March 31st.			June 30th.			September 30th.			December 31st.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.		s.	d.
To Maintenance, &c., from Parishes and Unions, received and due	1,325	15	6	1,368	10	10	1,388	12	5	1,395	3	10	5,478
To ditto County of Wor- cester	31	12	4	9	17	4	28	9	7	37	10	11	107
To ditto for Out Counties	9	0	0	49	14	6	21	17	0	5	16	6	86
To Sales from Farm and Stores	95	15	11	55	4	0	50	14	3	63	5	7	264
Excess of Purchases on account of Expendi- ture over Income ...	229	12	11	227	17	10	171	17	8	422	0	7	1,051
Totals	1,691	16	8	1,711	4	6	1,661	10	11	1,923	17	5	6,988

PER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

ending 31st December, 1854.

of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE FOR THE QUARTER ENDING														
	March 31st.			June 30th.			September 30th.			December 31st.			Total for the Year.		
	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.
ns—															
and Bacon	235	5	1	221	9	2	253	7	1	254	6	9	964	8	1
.....	213	0	0	153	6	0	213	9	0	185	10	0	765	5	0
al, Barley, & Peas	0	0	0	7	15	0	19	5	0	13	12	9	40	12	9
and Hops	43	4	0	113	0	0	70	13	9	109	2	1	335	19	10
r	29	12	3	16	3	8	26	5	1	39	17	8	111	18	8
e	14	7	8	21	7	9	19	13	3	24	14	6	80	3	2
nd Coffee	44	12	2	34	8	10	36	11	6	46	16	6	162	9	0
.....	33	17	6	22	9	4	31	16	11	35	1	11	123	5	8
co and Snuff.....	8	7	0	8	1	11	8	16	1	8	7	2	33	12	2
rd and Pepper ...	0	14	7	1	4	2	1	9	5	1	9	9	4	17	11
s and Spirits	16	17	0	27	4	0	29	0	0	58	17	0	131	18	0
r and Beer.....	26	18	0	23	5	6	21	14	1	73	2	10	145	0	5
Arrowroot, and }	3	12	0	9	18	10	7	9	10	9	17	4	30	18	0
o	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	2	4	9	2
ries (Sundries)...	3	7	10	5	2	8	10	0	8	6	16	10	25	8	0
ecessaries—															
and Slack.....	281	2	6	299	15	3	222	5	7	17	17	8	821	1	0
and Soda	29	11	1	24	14	11	31	12	6	28	11	8	114	10	2
n and Blue	1	12	2	2	16	4	4	7	1	0	12	4	9	7	11
es	1	16	9	4	3	7	4	1	9	4	2	7	14	4	8
Clothing	77	8	6	50	0	1	67	8	8	71	4	7	266	1	10
and Linen	14	15	0	23	13	1	46	4	7	96	18	0	181	10	8
aneous—															
ongery, &c.	59	7	4	50	18	6	15	6	8	52	11	7	178	4	1
enware	0	0	0	8	17	7	10	16	7	12	8	6	32	2	8
er	10	0	8	18	5	3	11	7	4	9	7	6	49	0	9
es, Combs, &c. ...	6	6	6	3	12	0	5	1	0	6	16	0	21	15	6
and Taxes	8	3	1	1	16	3	4	0	3	10	9	7	24	9	2
, Oils, Timber, }	57	16	11	42	18	9	79	12	0	98	18	9	279	6	5
cks, &c. }															
d Garden	104	13	11	109	16	0	27	8	4	173	7	6	415	5	9
and Wages	336	11	4	309	0	2	337	19	0	333	10	8	1,317	1	2
y, Printing, and }	21	2	10	87	14	11	25	2	0	77	4	5	211	4	2
ntals															
and Removals...	7	13	0	8	5	0	10	0	5	19	19	7	45	18	0
nd Instruments...	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	6	37	14	3	46	19	9
Tals	1,691	16	8	1,711	4	6	1,661	10	11	1,923	17	5	6,988	9	6

BALANCE SHEET.

*General Statement of the Income and Payments on account of the County and City of Worcester
Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1854.*

Dr.

Cr.

To Income from Unions County of Worcester. }	£.	s.	d.		By Stock on hand (Maintenance Account) beginning of year ... }	£.	s.	d.
To Income from Unions	5,478	2	7			775	16	3
" " County of Worcester. }	107	10	2		Provisions ... }	2,960	5	10
" " Out Counties...	86	8	0		" Coals, Soaps, and Soda ... }	959	3	9
" Sales from Farm and Stores.	264	19	9		" Clothing and Drapery ... }	266	1	10
" Stock on hand (Maintenance Account) end of year ... }	1,409	12	11		" Bedding and Linen ... }	181	10	8
" Balance ... }	417	12	4		" Miscellaneous ... }	584	18	7
					" Farm and Garden ... }	415	5	9
					" Salaries and Wages ... }	1,317	1	2
					" Stationery, Printing, and Postages ... }	211	4	2
					" Funerals, Allowances, and Removals ... }	45	18	0
					" Drugs, Instruments, &c. ... }	46	19	9
	£7,764	5	9			£7,764	5	9

T R E A S U R E R ' S A C C O U N T ,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1854.

DR.

CR.

1854. 1st January, Balance ... Lady-day Qr.—Cash received ... Midsum. Qr. " " Michmas. Qr. " " Christmas Qr. " " Balance due to Treasurer ...	£.	s.	D.	1854. Lady-day Qr.—Cash paid ... Midsum. Qr. " " Michmas. Qr. " " Christmas Qr. " "	£.	s.	D.
	1,047	5	0		1,790	11	5
	1,346	3	7		1,680	6	11
	1,634	19	4		1,756	15	1
	1,475	8	1		1,652	18	5
	1,370	8	1				
	6	7	9				
	£6,880	11	10		£6,880	11	10
1855. 1st January, Outstanding Debts Due to Treasurer	£.	s.	D.	1855. By Balance " Liabilities ...	£.	s.	D.
	746	5	6		6	7	9
	964	10	1		1,704	7	10
	£1,710	15	7		£1,710	15	7

Contract Price for Articles of Consumption, &c.

1854.

Description.	Lady-day Quarter.	Midsummer Quarter.	Michaelmas Quarter.	Christmas Quarter.
Flour (Seconds), per sack.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" (Thirds), per sack	60s. & 68s.	60s. & 64s.	41s. & 61s.	45s. & 57s.
Beef and Mutton (best), per lb.	5½d. & 6d.	5½d. & 6d.	6¼d.	5¼d.
Butter (Salt), per lb.	11d.	11d.	10½d.	10½d.
Cheese, per lb.	5d. & 7¼d.	5d. & 7½d.	5d. & 7½d.	4¾d. & 7¼d.
Tea, per lb.	3s. 3d.	2s. 10d. & 3s. 6d.	2s. 9d. & 2s. 1d.	3s. & 3s. 6d.
Coffee, per lb.	1s.	11d. & 1s. 2d.	10½d. (raw)	1s. & 1s. 2d.
Sugar (Moist), per lb.	4½d.	4d.	4d.	4¼d. & 4½d.
" (Lump), per lb.	5¼d.	5½d.	5¼d.	5½d.
Rice, per cwt.	18s.	19s. 6d.	18s.	16s.
Oatmeal, per cwt. ....	.....	21s.	23s.	21s.
Split Peas, per cwt. ....	.....	18s. 6d.	24s.	20s.
Barley, per cwt.	32s.	20s.	32s.	.....
Malt, per bushel	9s.	8s. 9d.	10s. 6d.	9s. 9d.
Coals (Brooch), per ton	20s. & 22s. 6d.	17s. 9d. & 22s. 6d.	16s. 6d. & 18s.	.....
" (Slack), per ton, for Engine ...	11s. & 13s.	12s. & 13s.	10s. & 12s.	12s.
Soap (White), per cwt.....	.....	54s.	53s.	54s. 6d.
" (Yellow), per cwt.	35s.	37s.	37s.	34s.
" (Soft), per firkin	16s.	16s. 6d.	16s.	16s. 6d.
Soda, per cwt.	6s. 3d.	6s. 6d.	6s.	6s. 6d.
Candles, per lb.	6¾d.	7½d.	7¾d.	7½d.
Porter, per barrel (36 gallons).....	50s.	48s.	54s.	52s. & 54s.

D I E T A R Y .

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUNDAY	1 pint coffee, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	1 pint coffee or tea, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	6 oz. roast meat (cooked) without bone, 6 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	5 oz. roast meat (cooked) without bone, 4 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint tea, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	1 pint tea, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
MONDAY	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk porridge, 8 oz. bread.	1 pint milk porridge, 6 oz. bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rice or sago pudding, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rice or sago pudding, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint coffee, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	Coffee or tea. " "
TUESDAY	" "	" "	6 oz. boiled meat (cooked) without bone, 6 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	5 oz. boiled meat (cooked) without bone, 4 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
WEDNESDAY	" "	" "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pint barley broth, 8 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint barley broth, 6 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
THURSDAY	" "	" "	Beef steak pie and Irish stew, each week alternate; 8 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	Beef steak pie and Irish stew, each week alternate; 6 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
FRIDAY	" "	" "	6 oz. boiled meat (cooked) without bone, 6 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	5 oz. boiled meat (cooked) without bone, 4 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
SATURDAY	" "	" "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pint pea-soup, 8 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint pea-soup, 8 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "

Whatever is ordered by the Medical Superintendent.... { Chops, Steaks, Eggs, Fowl, Beef Tea, Essence of Beef, Sago, Arrow Root, Rice and Milk, Custard & Bread Pudding, Jellies, Wine, Spirits, & Porter, Extra Tea & Sugar, &c.

4 oz. Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Beer, at 11 o'clock a.m. { For Patients working in Wards, Kitchen, Laundry, Workshops, and on the Farm

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint Cider or Beer 4 o'clock p.m. { and Garden.

FEEBLE & SICK }
 PATIENTS }
 LUNCHEON }
 EXTRA }

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